THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)
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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscriptions by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1870. NO. 163.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Military Committee's Report.

Unfavorable Criticism—The Rock Island Bridge—The Sutro-Tunnel Contest Ended—The Cuban Resolution in Committee—The Anti-Mormon Bill Passed—State War Claims—Judge Bradley Takes his Seat on the Bench—Secretary of Senate Gorham in Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1870.

The Military Committee's Report.

The report of the Military Committee is exciting considerable unfavorable comment outside of Congress, the first of which is that while the attention of district attorneys is called to the fact that certain parties have attempted to bribe members of the House, attention is not called to those who accepted the bribes. The act of July, 1862, provides that any member of Congress who shall be convicted of receiving reward for procuring any office shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than two years, and be thenceforth disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust under the United States. The second ground of criticism is that the committee has recommended a violation of law in the matter, since the act of January, 1867, provides as follows: "No person examined and testifying before either House of Congress or either committee of either house, shall be held to answer criminally in any Court of justice, or be subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either house of Congress, or any committee of either house, and no person so having testified, whether before or after the date of this act, and that no statement made by a paper produced by any witness before either House of Congress or before any committee of either house, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice."

The Rock Island Bridge.

The Rock Island bridge bill passed by Congress and to-day sent to the President, declares that the construction of the bridge heretofore authorized by Congress across the Mississippi river between Rock Island and the City of Davenport, the Secretary of War shall have power to construct the same for a single track railroad only, and to place the wagon road below the railroad track, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers, provided, that in no case shall the expenditure on the part of the United States exceed one million dollars.

Mails Delayed.

The Cincinnati mails have failed the present week for two days in succession. The reason is given at the office that the delays

The Sutro-Tunnel Contest Ended.

The Sutro-tunel contest, decided in the House to-day, has been carried on quite vigorously here for many months. The law of July, 1866, gave Sutro certain rights, under which he got a royalty of two dollars per ton on all silver ore taken from the Comstock lode, Virginia City, Nevada. He had expended $200,000 in a quarrel with the Bank of California, and some time ago a bill was brought in to repeal the clause giving him this royalty. The committee reported against the bill, but Sargent presented a minority report in its favor. The question was disposed of to-day, the bill being defeated by 128 to 61. The floor and galleries were well filled with parties deeply and directly interested in the matter, and there was some rejoicing among Sutro's friends at his victory.

The Cuban Resolution.

The report sent out last night to some of the newspapers that the neutrality bill of the House Foreign Affairs Committee commanded almost unanimous support by no means correct. The first question was on taking the Senate bill, which prohibits the fitting out of expeditions here as substitute. This was lost by yeas and nays—Williard, Anderson and Myers, nays—Banks, Wilkinson, Sheldon, Wood and Swann. The question on reporting the bill was carried by six to three; the nays being Orth, Willard and Myers. Banks will join in a minority report. Mr. Judd was out of town, but will join in the minority report when the matter comes up for action.

The Aid-Sherman Bill.

The anti-Mormon bill has finally gone through the House by a good majority, about as it was originally introduced by Mr. Cullom. The sections put in by the Committee were cut out, including the one authorizing the enlistment of troops to enforce the laws, and that appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the relief of persons affected by the bill. The measure as it now stands contains twenty-nine sections of a stringent character, and is in accordance with the policy advocated by Mr. Cullom.

State War Claims.

Most of the State war claims have been wholly or partially settled and paid by the Treasury, and the work on unsettled balances is going on as rapidly as possible. A new feature of the matter involved is coming to a head, as some of the United States are participating in claims for interest money. These cannot be allowed or paid without legislation by Congress, and a bill on the subject is likely enough to appear before the end of the session.

Judge Bradley.

Associate Justice Bradley, who was confirmed on Monday, presented himself at the Supreme Court this morning, was sworn by the Clerk, and at once took his seat on the bench. He will be assigned to the Sixth or Southern Circuit. His appointment here was hastened by telegrams, and it is understood some important cases are to be argued before the end of the week.

Secretary of the Senate.

The Senate Republican caucus to-day was to consider the case of Mr. Secretary Gorham, who is charged with complicity in getting up and circulating scurrilous charges against Senator Cole. A committee of three was appointed to look into the matter. There are no charges against his management of his office.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1870.

A PRESIDENTIAL COUP D'ETAT.

It is confidently rumored that the President contemplates, and will shortly execute a *coup d'etat* by which an entire new Cabinet will be installed. Secretary Boutwell, Benjamin F. Butler, either as Secretary of State or Treasurer. It is certain that Secretary Fish will have to retire. The movement is said to be the result of a combination for a Presidential succession in 1872, which certain aspirants now in Cabinet positions.

THE PRESIDENT DISPLEASED WITH SPAIN.

The Secretary of State is in correspondence with the Spanish authorities in relation to the seizure of the steamer Aspinwall and for other treasons of the Cuban war. It is said the President is displeased at the manner in which the Spanish authorities are acting, and has expressed himself very decidedly to the Secretary of State. A prominent Democratic and member of the House Foreign Committee publicly stated that if the people knew half the information before the committee in regard to Cuban belligerency they would rise *en masse* and wipe Spain out.

VALUABLE DISTILLERIES BROKEN UP.

Supervisor Perry reports six illicit distilleries broken up in Wilkes county, North Carolina, during last month.

WITHDRAWN.

The President withdraws the nomination of George H. Hand as Secretary of Dakota Territory.

PAYMENT OF INFORMERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a House resolution, expresses himself in favor of the abolition of the system of informers, &c., to informers, but thinks Congress should appropriate at least $250,000 annually for use by the Commissioner under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in the detection and punishment of persons violating ige revenue laws.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., March 22.—The bills introduced in the Legislature to-day were as follows: To incorporate the Board of Public Works. Incorporate the Grenada, Yazoo and Vicksburg Railroad, and the Ship Island Ferry Road and Canal Company; and providing that all counties voting appropriations shall become stockholders; allowing the State to grant no more land grants; also providing the President, before any act incorporating railroads shall take effect, to execute bond ($5,000) with the Secretary of State, that no fraudulent issue of bonds shall be consummated on race or color. The bill forbidding the forming of a new Constitution was defeated. The other bills, after a spirited debate, was tabled. The other proceedings were unimportant.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 23.—The bill reducing the fees of the county officers of Hamilton county passed the Senate to-day. The soldiers' relief bill passed the House, yeas 59, nays 1. The bill locates the institution at Lithia Sulphur Springs, where the State already owns land and buildings, and appropriates $100,000 therefor.

The State Central Republican Committee today resolved to hold the next State Convention here, on Wednesday, 3rd of August.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 23.—The Legislature today elected Walter Staples, C. L. Manicurs W. T. Jones and Francis T. Anderson Judge, of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

CINCINNATI,

The Sunday School Institute—Deckhand Drowned—The Industrial Exposition.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The Methodist Sunday School Institute session here, is a great success. Rev. J. H. Vincent of New York, is present.

Herman Tasker, a deck hand on the steamer Edinburg, while leaning over the railing today, fell overboard and has not since been seen.

The Committee on the great Cincinnati Industrial exposition, at a meeting to-day, determined on a general circular inviting the attention of the country to the project.

The Democratic Executive Committee tonight resolved to adopt the name of Democratic citizens' Reform ticket for the approaching municipal election.

CONGRESS.

The Polygamy Bill Passed by the House

The Indian Civilization Bill Passed in the Senate—Argument on the Ames Case, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1870.

SENATE.

The bill reported yesterday to promote the civilization of the Indians was passed. A motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. STEWART.

A joint resolution concerning colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts, providing that there shall be no distinction therein on account of race or color, was discussed during the morning hour by Messrs. Hayard, Schurz, Drake and Thurman, without action.

The case of General Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS made a legal argument for Ames's admission. His election was *prima facie* evidence of inhabitancy.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Judiciary Committee had come to be regarded as a useless member of the Senate—as belonging to a condition of things when the constitution was supreme. When a political measure must be put through, and when the constitution must be disregarded, the Judiciary Committee, in the nature of things, was a useless machine, and so far as his (Carpenter's) connection with it was concerned, he was willing to enter into a written stipulation that it be abolished to-morrow. Conceding for the purpose of this discussion that whenever the constitution stands in the way of what we deem human rights, of what we deem a temporary advantage, of what we deem a party end, that it is to be trampled under foot and disregarded, the case of General Ames does not fall within the concession. A decent regard for things past, for the theory of our Government and for our solemn oath, should dictate that the constitution is not to be trampled under foot except in cases of great necessity, of great corresponding advantage to the country or party, or to human rights or to somebody. He claimed there was no such necessity in this case, and there was no reason whatever why the Senate should decide the question on strictly party principles.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Judiciary Committee had not been pronounced infallible, and he hoped it would not be considered discourteous to differ with the Committee was disrespectful to it. He claimed that *prima facie* a person elected to the Senate was qualified for the position. Such was the legal presumption. He said the Judiciary Committee had undertaken one great mistake of putting upon Gen. Ames the burden of proving that he was an inhabitant of Mississippi, whereas the burden was upon the other side to show to the contrary. Objection to him having come from the Committee. It was incumbent upon them to substantiate the dcnit they had imposed. Any proper method to examine the grounds upon which the objection was based, claiming that it did not appear whether Ames went to Mississippi voluntarily or involuntarily, the only question being whether when there he did conclude to make that his home.

Mr. HOWE objected the uncharitable character of the debate. He thought it not impossible the friends of Ames were as much attached to the Constitution as were the opponents of that gentleman's claims, and the larger party was disposed to be as desirous of trampling upon that instrument was anti-idle rhetoric.

After further discussion, Messrs. SCOTT, CRAGIN and CORBETT supporting the claim of Ames to the seat, and DAVIS opposing it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Recommitted.

The Committee on Claims were instructed to consider the expediency of a rule that the previous question shall not be seconded on any measure until all bills are allowed for consideration and debate, unless by three-fourths of the members present.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating $1,116,734 for the same purposes as last year. It was made the special order for next Monday.

The SPEAKER presented a special message from the President, transmitting the annual report of the Secretary of Commerce, declaring it a national humiliation that the country is compelled to pay from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year, exclusive of freight money for freights, which should be shared by American vessels. He urged upon Congress reductions, and urging an early consideration of the subject. He believed the present money subsidy was less liable to abuse than an indirect subsidy, and recommended the passage of the two bills reported by the Naval Committee.

The message having been read, the SPEAKER said it would be referred to the Select Committee on decline of American Commerce, and ordered printed.

Consideration of the polygamy bill was resumed, and after discussion by Messrs. Hooper, of Utah, Sargent and Kelley, in favor, Mr. SHENCK moved its recommittal as containing provisions which, while applicable to the law of common law, and a section under which war might be made, authorizing the President to call out the militia, would be operative for a period of two years. He believed a short, simple bill would meet the views of members, and be less liable to abuse than an indirect subsidy, and recommended the passage of the two bills reported by the Naval Committee.

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BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

A resolution was introduced in the Assembly to-day, charging that a corrupt Democratic members were bought to defeat Democratic measures, and that $7,000 was deposited in the Bowling Green Savings Bank, and asking the appointment of investigation. It was discussed until adjournment.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A fire in Williamsburg to-day nine stores and dwelling houses on Grand and North First street. Losses reported small but aggregate $25,000.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth annual session of the New-ark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened to-day, Bishop Ames presiding. Rev. Henry Beem, of Staten Island, in the ninth year of his age, said to be the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, was present.

SOROSIS.

Mrs. Wilbour has been chosen President of Sorosis, and Mrs. Croly Vice President.

DEATH.

Walker D. Field, a brother of Cyrus, died in Southwick, Mass., Sunday.

SIXTY MORMON CONVERTS

Left Long Island yesterday for Salt Lake.

CLUE FOUND.

It is supposed a clue to the robbery, in September last, of the National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, of $150,000, is discovered. Some of the stolen property was traced to the possession of Broadway hackman named Wm. Okie, who was arrested and held for examination. He claims to have received the goods in the regular course of business, and without any knowledge that they were stolen.

A PEN OF COUNTERFEITERS

Has been discovered at Sauke Hill, New Jersey. Plates for counterfeit twenty dollar bills were seized, and a man named A. Elmore arrested, on whom was found $120 in spurious twenties on the National Bank of Utica, National Bank of New York, and National Bank of the City of New York. He was held in $5,000 bail.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Twenty-four female operatives in a manufacturing establishment in Lispenard street, which took fire to-day, had a narrow escape from death, several having the clothing burned from their persons.

EXPLOSION.

The boiler in a factory at Quogue, L. I., exploded on Tuesday. One of the workmen was fatally injured.

DETAINED FOR REPAIRS.

The steamer Helena, to have sailed to-day for Europe, was detained for repairs.

UNFOUNDED STORY.

A report in some western papers, that two hundred passengers who returned from Omaha, unable to get through to California by the Pacific Railroad, sailed from here this week in the steamer Henry Chauncey, is officially pronounced untrue.

A DANISH VESSEL SEARCHED.

A St. Domingo letter says: A Spanish schooner was searched in the bay by an officer from the United States flagship Severn, to ascertain if she was loaded with arms for the Dominican revolutionists. The officer said he was acting under instructions from Washington.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Paterson *Press* to-day says some of the engineers of the City of Boston, who were visiting in the city before sailing on the last voyage, said the condition of her propeller necessitated running the machinery one third faster, whereby the danger of fire was increased, and for that reason special precaution had been taken on board in the organization of a fire brigade, in which all the officers and men were enrolled and obliged to do duty.

CONSTITUTIONALITY QUESTIONED.

Jersey City contests the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature exempting the Erie Railroad from the payment of taxes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire at Trenton last night damaged the Mansion House, on State street, $6,000, and destroyed the carpenter shop of Gourman & Kate, on Webster street, and two adjoining frame buildings. Total loss $18,000; insurance unknown. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT CASTLE GARDEN.

A fire took place this evening at Castle Garden, resulting in damage to the extent of $20,000; fully insured. Towards midnight the fire broke out afresh, but was soon slaughtered with a few pails of water before the engines could reach the scene.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Message From the President.

Our National Humiliation—Direct Money Subsidies Recommended —Congress Urged to Take Early Action on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following is the message of the President, sent to Congress to-day, in relation to the decline of American commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the annual message of December 1, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to arrest the decreasing merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the present session, recommending more specific plans to accomplish this result. Now that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House are charged with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decline in American commerce has completed its work and submitted a report to the legislative branch of the Government, I deem this is a fitting time to redeem that promise.

The very able, calm and exhaustive report of the Committee points out the great wrongs which have produced the decline in our commerce. It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year, exclusive of passage money and freights, which should be shared by American vessels. It is a reproach upon the nations, and urging an early consideration of the subject. I believed the present money subsidy was less liable to abuse than an indirect subsidy, and recommended the passage of the two bills reported by the Committee.

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Captain Forsyth, of the steamer Manhattan, which arrived to-day, reports on March 12th he passed a brig rigged steamer bound East under full sail. There was nothing in appearance to indicate distress; was too far off to make any signals; did not know it was the Samaria; did not know the Cunard steamer will not be over due. Captain Forsyth says the report that he refused assistance to the Samaria is untrue. The steamers passed within speaking distance of each other, taking in sail or firing a gun, none required.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

A resolution was introduced in the Assembly to-day, charging that a corrupt Democratic members were bought to defeat Democratic measures, and that $7,000 was deposited in the Bowling Green Savings Bank, and asking the appointment of investigation. It was discussed until adjournment.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A fire in Williamsburg to-day nine stores and dwelling houses on Grand and North First street. Losses reported small but aggregate $25,000.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth annual session of the New-ark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened to-day, Bishop Ames presiding. Rev. Henry Beem, of Staten Island, in the ninth year of his age, said to be the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, was present.

SOROSIS.

Mrs. Wilbour has been chosen President of Sorosis, and Mrs. Croly Vice President.

DEATH.

Walker D. Field, a brother of Cyrus, died in Southwick, Mass., Sunday.

SIXTY MORMON CONVERTS

Left Long Island yesterday for Salt Lake.

CLUE FOUND.

It is supposed a clue to the robbery, in September last, of the National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, of $150,000, is discovered. Some of the stolen property was traced to the possession of Broadway hackman named Wm. Okie, who was arrested and held for examination. He claims to have received the goods in the regular course of business, and without any knowledge that they were stolen.

A PEN OF COUNTERFEITERS

Has been discovered at Sauke Hill, New Jersey. Plates for counterfeit twenty dollar bills were seized, and a man named A. Elmore arrested, on whom was found $120 in spurious twenties on the National Bank of Utica, National Bank of New York, and National Bank

HARRISBURG.

Progress of Appropriation Bill.

The Irwin Resolution Postponed for the Present—Pittsburgh Fire Department Bill Signed—Bills Introduced and Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 23, 1870.

SENATE.

The Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill was debated all day. Mr. Brooke moved to strike out the revival of the State Military Agency at Washington. Lost. Mr. Billingfelt moved to strike out clerk to said agency. Agreed to. Mr. Rutan moved to insert that said agency shall be no expense to the State. Agreed to. Adjourned on the nineteenth section.

The Irwin Resolution.

EVENING.—Mr. Parman's resolution commanding Gen. Irwin's appearance at the bar of the Senate was the special order. Mr. Purman made a speech in favor of his resolution. Mr. Nagle followed, asserting that the Senate had no right to arrest Mr. Irwin. He moved indefinite postponement. Disagreed to.

YEAS.

Beck,	Findlay,	Osterhout,	
Connell,	Linderman,	Robinson,	
Duncan,	Nagle.	Watt.	
	NAYS.		
Allen,	Howard,	Ratan,	
Billingfelt,	McIntire,	Turner,	
Buckalew,	Mumma,	White,	
Parke,	Purman,	Wilson.	
Hemsley,	Rippey,		

Mr. Nagle then moved postponement for the present. Agreed to by a viva voce vote, and the Senate adjourned at eight o'clock, having been in session only half an hour.

Bill Signed.

The Governor this evening signed the Pittsburgh Fire Department bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. White—Incorporating the Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny.

Pension Commissioner.

Mr. Ames—Joint resolution appointing Thomas Nicholson, at a salary of three thousand dollars, as pension agent to examine and all claims for pensions from Pennsylvania. Passed.

The Timber Inspector.

The bill for the appointment of an inspector of timber, reported from committee taken up. Mr. Walton supported it, but on motion of Mr. Brown it was postponed for one week.

Bills Passed Finally.

Mr. Bowman—Resolution paying members of the Graham-Mooney contested election committee, $4 per day. Passed in favor of Mooney, three hundred, and fifty dollars each, and the clerk the usual amount. Passed.

The Adjournment.

The joint resolution to adjourn on March 31st was amended by Mr. Hong to April 7th, and passed.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill authorizing trustees to invest in Pennsylvania Railroad stock. Passed.

The bill increasing the number of Supreme Judges to seven, was amended by Mr. Elliott, and passed.

The bill restoring spring elections was discussed. Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Generals Sheridan, Pleasanton, Custar, Davies, Torbet and other cavalry leaders are consummating plans for organizing a cavalry society, the primary officers and privates are invited to meet in a convention called for the 8th of April next, in Philadelphia.

The Leavenworth Coal Company, at Leavenworth City, reached by shaft on Tuesday night an inexhaustible bed of coal not excelled in quality by any in the country. There is a great satisfaction among the citizens and management over the discovery.

George W. Murray was nominated for Mayor at the Republican Convention at Dayton Tuesday night.

Lazy-eye Burns, of Syracuse, and James W. Long, of Brunswick, both postmasters, have been sentenced by the United States District Court at Jefferson City, Missouri, to ten years imprisonment for taking money for the return of these cases. No matter what is the cost, delays will only increase the cost and enhance the difficulty of obtaining the record. Before we put in an earnest plea for early action in this particular case, let us call the attention of American commerce. The advanced period of the year, and the fact that the season for which building will probably be entered until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if we should wait for the action large vessels contracted for this year will not be ready for sailing before the next season, and will therefore be carried over for another year, justify us in urging upon your early consideration of this subject. I regard it of such grave importance, affecting very important interests to such a large extent, that any method which will gain the end will receive the support of the President. Building ships and navigating them, and utilizing the vast capital at the disposition of capitalists employ thousands of workmen in their construction from end to end of the country, and create a market for the products of the farm and shop; it diminishes the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of the freight money paid to American vessels, and gives us superiority in controlling the exchanges, and value in case of foreign war.

Our navigation at the commencement of the late war, consisted of less than one hundred vessels of about 150,000 tons, and a force of about 8,000 men. We drew from this commerce the men which had cost the Government nothing, but which had been a source of national wealth. The six hundred vessels, exceeding 1,000,000 tons and about 70,000 men, very quickly disappeared of the rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defense in time of war. The committee on the cause of the reduction of American tonnage finds the principal cause in the sense decline, submit two bills, which, if adopted, they believe will restore to the United States its ocean power. Their report shows with great minuteness the actual and comparative American tonnage at home and abroad, and with respect to the actual and comparative decline since, together with the causes of the decline, and other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject. In the present session of Congress, I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but I refer only to the methods recommended by the Committee. I commend give back to us our lost commerce. As a general rule, money is the best to be adopted, I believe that a direct money subsidy be less liable to abuse than the indirect one given to the same enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to specific lines of steamers or other vessels, should not be exclusively adopted, but in addition to subsidizing very desirable lines of ocean traffic, a general assistance should be given in all directions. And therefore I commend to your favorable consideration the two bills proposed by the committee and referred to in this message.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 23, 1870.

CHICAGO.

Thirty Days from Yokohama to Chicago —Religious Awakening at Joliet— Fires—Supervisor Kennedy Expelled from the Board.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Business with Yokohama and other Japan ports is becoming quite active over the Pacific railroad. A consignment of one thousand packages of tea, silk, &c., arrived in Chicago, and even thousand for a firm in New York, reached here yesterday in thirty days from Yokohama. They were brought to San Francisco by the Inte hartz Benefactress. The entire cargo was valued at three hundred thousand dollars.

A great religious revival is in progress in Joliet, Illinois, forty miles south of this city. Eight grocery stores, billiard hall and other public places were closed at 8 o'clock, and all would-be sinners at home. The whole city seems to be awakened. Rev. Mr. Groves, of New York city, has charge of the meetings, assisted by various pastors.

The dry goods store of J. J. White, the clothing store of J. Hon, M. M. Ward and Dry establishment of B. W. Fisher, at Wilmington, Ill., were burned this morning. Loss $12,500; insurance $2,700. Maurice Welch was severely injured in the falling of timbers.

H. Gurnie's store at Buda, Ill., with its contents, was burned this morning. Loss $13,000; insurance $10,000. The Village fire engine and hose was also burned.

Supervisor Kennedy, after having resigned the presidency of the board yesterday, was expelled from the board to-day by a vote of 42 to 1. He threatens to appeal to the courts.

ST. LOUIS.

Project for Building a Union Depot on the River Front.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—A number of leading men connected with railroads centering at St. Louis, at a meeting in this city to-day, perfected arrangements for building a union depot on the river front. For this purpose they have formed a company, to be known as the Wi

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

It is reported that President GRANT, in a conversation with Senators on Monday evening, stated that as soon as Texas was admitted to the Union, it was his intention to send a message to Congress recommending a general amnesty. Whatever move the President may make in that direction will be indorsed by the people.

A RUMOR has been started at Washington that President GRANT contemplates the organization of an entire new Cabinet, with a view to flanking certain Cabinet aspirants to the Presidency. Whatever foundation the rumor may have, the statement that General B. F. BUTLER is to be either Secretary of State or of the Treasury, is sufficient to destroy it. General BUTLER is himself a Presidential aspirant, and it is not likely a Cabinet aspirant would be removed on that ground to make room for him. There would seem to be an effort making to displace Secretary FISH, whose views on the Cuban question are held to be strongly in favor of Spain.

CONGRESS appears to be aware of the fact, in regard to which there can be no doubt, that the country is prepared to demand some disposition of the Indian question more satisfactory than the ancient policy. One can hardly be mistaken in believing that the truly wise and humane measures initiated by the present Administration will, in one or another form, be made effective for the removal of a portion at least of the reproach hitherto resting on the nation. The subject undoubtedly presents great and countless difficulties. But these embarrassments afford a reason for the thorough and earnest investigation of the subject, while they do not in the least justify the hap-hazard and summary method either of those who maintain a policy of extermination on the one hand, or of those who advise weak indulgence on the other. In Mr. HARLAN'S bill, of which a synopsis was given in our paper yesterday, one feature must commend itself to all who have at all studied the Indian subject. That is, the appointment of a responsible Board of Supervision to hear complaints, and, among other duties, to see that "the provisions of laws and treaties relating to the Indians are faithfully executed." Just in that matter it is certain has consisted a chief source of the troubles by which the frontier has long been disturbed and the country from time to time agitated. With all their faults and debasement, the Indians know when they are justly dealt with, and they are susceptible of being influenced by a faithful adherence to treaty engagements.

Much denunciation has been poured upon distinguished officers of the army on account of the Piegan slaughter. Whether the severe judgment passed by some upon the act in question has been just or not, we believe no such stern measures will ever command the general approval of the people until means shall have been used to assure them that the Indian outrages in retaliation for which they were inflicted, were not provoked by the violation or neglect of treaty stipulations on our side.

The Indians of the West like those of the Eastern States may be and probably are destined to perish from the face of the earth. But the future will certainly accept no apology for their inhuman treatment, or for the failure to use all proper means to prolong the existence of the race upon the continent which was once their own.

M. ROCHEFORT having been locked up within the strong walls of Saint Pelagie, might have been expected to let the world rest in peace until the expiration of his term of confinement. He is not, we may be sure, one of the happy unfortunates for whom strong walls do not a prison make, or iron bars a cage. Two or three times since he was shut up, he has succeeded in addressing the public in letters published in the newspaper of which he is still editor, and, according to a cable dispatch, in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, he has been summoned as a witness in the trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, going on at Tours. Indeed, some days ago it was stated, apparently on good authority, that he is to have an opportunity of delivering his testimony before the High Court. Thus he not only continues to be the subject of conversation, but will actually be withdrawn from his "hermitage" for a few days.

In the *Galaxy* for April Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, while telling all he knows about the Empress of the French, naturally takes some notice of ROCHEFORT as one of her Majesty's maligners, and the bitterest enemy of her house. Mr. M. is quite severe upon those English and American journalists who have treated the man of the *Lanterne* as a contemptible agitator, whose enmity is not of much account, and whose appeals to the multitude and whose attacks upon the NAPOLEON dynasty are almost certain to be ineffectual. He takes a different view, perhaps, not of the wit or worth of ROCHEFORT, but of their probable effect in the contingency of the Emperor's death under the existing circumstances of France. Assuming ROCHEFORT'S moral character to be the weak point, Mr. MCCARTHY reminds his readers of the absence of virtue in MIRABEAU, CAMILLE DESMOULINS and other celebrated popular leaders. The entire substance and tenor of the criticism do not seem to indicate a very satisfactory appreciation of either the past or the present. Much might be said in the way of objection. We may mention only two points—the *courrier* class of the present day are quite different people both in material condition and in intelligence, from the same class eighty or ninety years ago. And again, ROCHEFORT'S deficiency as a popular leader does not consist so much in his bad morals as in his flimsy character. To compare him with MIRABEAU, or even with CAMILLE DESMOULINS, is to forget very important differences. The former was a man of transcendant abilities, the latter was gifted with good talents and furnished with excellent legal scholarship—and both were pre-eminently manly, human and earnest. ROCHEFORT is regarded by his most intimate associates as a bundle of affectations. The only thing strong about him is his faculty of intense and persevering hatred, believed to have been prompted in the first place by wounded vanity. For some time now a scoffer at religion and a scorner of aristocracy, only so long ago as in 1865 he was inditing sonnets to the Virgin in celebration of the immaculate conception. In those days he also made the most of his aristocratic birth and title for the sake of their social and other advantages. As a satirist he no doubt met with great success, and his attacks upon "the dynasty" gratified a very widely diffused feeling; but the decline of his influence, as his character has become understood, seems to show that he is not the man to head a revolution.

PROTECTION TO COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURERS.

The friends of Free Trade have always clamored against the imposition of duties for the protection of our manufacturers on the abstract principle that trade should be left to regulate itself, and that Government has no right to step in and interfere with its natural course by "protecting" our manufacturers. "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" has been the motto, from time immemorial, as though an irreconcilable antagonism existed between the two interests of commerce and manufactures. It does not seem to have been apprehended by these clamorous antagonists of protection that it is the duty of the Government to protect and cherish both—a duty which it has always acknowledged and endeavored to perform. If high duties have been occasionally imposed on foreign goods when the emergency demanded, large subsidies have also been granted for the encouragement of our shipping interests, of which the case of the COLLINS line of steamers may afford a practical illustration. Indeed, the Government has always endeavored by liberal legislation to encourage our shipping interests, and it is owing in a great measure to the Government's fostering care that the world-wide renown of our ship builders has been acquired. Large appropriations have been made from year to year for the construction and improvement of harbors, and indeed every facility has been afforded for the growth of commerce. At this very moment there is a bill before Congress, reported by the Committee on the "Causes of the reduction in American tonnage," which will, in all probability, be passed without material modification, and certainly without opposition from the friends of "protection." This bill contains liberal drawbacks on "all imported lumber, timber, hemp, manills, and composition metal, and upon iron not advanced beyond plates, rods, bars and bolts, which may be used and wrought up into the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States," and it contains also a further permission to use ship stores and coal without the payment of any duty. Yet this very bill is objected to by these advocates of free trade on the inconsistent principle that it is not "protective" enough! The *World*, for instance, wails over it on the ground that "the profits of employing ships is greater than the profits of building them;" that "the permission to use ship stores and coal without the payment of duty" gives no advantage which the ships of England and other foreign countries do not enjoy in their own ports, and "*would do little to strengthen us against foreign competition.*" We italicise the latter clause because it is the *World's* own language, and already conceles the principle of government "protection." Yet a most strenuous effort is now making by the *World* and its compeers not only to prevent additional necessary duties for the protection of our manufactures, but to reduce those already existing, and without which this important branch of industry would languish.

A GLANCE AT THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the course of a debate in the Senate a few days ago, several members in succession referred to the notoriously disastrous effects wrought upon the fortunes of young men by their success in getting clerkships and other inferior appointments at Washington. Under the present economy of the United States civil service these evils are, perhaps, inevitable. A youth who to his friends seems ambitious, desires a clerkship or a petty consulship, and by earnest solicitation and impatient waiting, and aided by the influence of the member from his district, he succeeds in getting what he wants. The income, though it may be inconsiderable, is certain and regularly paid, and the position at the center of intelligence and political movement, presents many apparent advantages. But the waste of time, energy and opportunity involved in the situation is something which is seldom appreciated until it is too late to retrieve the past. The duties imposed upon the young incumbent may be mere routine soon and easily mastered. When this happens to be the case, several of the most precious years are spent and consequently wasted in an occupation which makes no severe demand upon the intellect, and which therefore possesses no value as a means of mental culture and preparation for higher work in life. Should the work be of a more elevated and exacting nature, and really offer an arena in which credit may be gained by earnest industry, increasing knowledge and severe mental training, the call of ambition or the claims of indolence are too often met and satisfied with the suggestion of the uncertainty of the tenure by which the place is held, or of the shortness of the term during which painfully acquired qualifications will be of any practical advantage. Hence, according to the testimony of Senators, the multitude of young men whose prospects in life have been darkened or ruined by a brief official career in the Capital, and whose miserable condition imposes upon them the necessity of prolonged and humiliating solicitation for place, veritable MICAWBERS waiting for something to turn up, though often unblessed with the *real* MICAWBER'S alacrity in hoping and cheerful patience under disappointment.

We need hardly say that the suffering and calamity of individuals under this system do not embrace all the evils for which it is accountable. If young men choose to sacrifice themselves in this manner, "their right there is none to dispute." But the evils accruing to the public service from the wretched system with which we have hitherto been contented, present a side of the subject not so easily disposed of. These are beginning to be understood, we believe, and there is consequently some reason to hope that the country is not doomed to suffer from them forever.

In connection with the remarks of Senators to which reference has been made, it is worth remembering that Mr. STEWART and Mr. WILSON are not the first members of the Senate who have given testimony on the subject. Mr. WEBSTER, we are assured, was in the habit of warning young candidates for those Washington posts against the petty objects of their ambition, and used to impart point and emphasis to his dissuasions by relating an incident of his own early life. He told how, when a law student in the office of Mr. GORE in Boston, with little to live on, and with prospects which seemed to himself dull, he received the offer of a court clerkship in New Hampshire, to which was attached what in those days was deemed an enormous salary. It had come to him through the influence of his father who, old and in debt, was very desirous that his son should accept the place. In fact, DANIEL himself felt no hesitation in the matter, and would as soon have meditated any absurdity of conduct as the rejection of so magnificent and profitable a post. When he informed Mr. GORE of the offer and his intention to embrace it, he was confounded by his reply. Mr. GORE said: "Why, you don't mean to accept it, surely?" Mr. WEBSTER, in telling the story, says:

> "I have had no idea of not accepting it so astounded me that I should have been glad to have found any hole to hide my head in; the very center of Sycamore would have been welcome to me. I told him as soon as I could speak that I had no thought of anything else. Well, said he, you must decide for yourself but of course, sit down and let us talk it over. The office is worth fifteen hundred a year, you say. Well, it never will be any more. Ten to one, if they find out it is so much, the fees will be reduced. You are appointed now by friends, others may fill their places who are of different opinions, and who have friends of their own to provide for. You will lose your place, or, supposing you to retain it, what are you? A clerk for life! Go on, finish your studies; you are poor enough, but there are greater evils than poverty; livers no man's conscience; pursue your profession, make yourself useful to your friends and a little formidable to your enemies, and you have nothing to fear."

To be sure, it may be said that all young men are not WEBSTERS. The retort is not to the point. Mr. W. himself thought the incident one fraught with instruction for every youthful aspirant for small public office. Through life he was grateful to Mr. GORE for the advice which had prompted him to decline the clerkship, and his gratitude would, no doubt, have been just as sincere, and as well deserved, if his success in life had been only ordinary and not brilliant.

THOSE organs of the "Treasury ring" that can afford to be independent, indorse the bill exchanging securities in the State Treasury for the purpose of developing the internal resources of the State. On the other hand, the small fry organs have set up a wail about "Another Steal." Having participated in so many "steals," they imagine that part of the proceeds of the bonds exchanged are to be given away, and that their stretching palms will receive none of it. The people will bear in mind, for misrepresentation is already current, that the bonds which are to be substituted for those taken from the Treasury *are to be fully guaranteed, both principal and interest*, by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, or the Philadelphia and Reading Companies, who by the same act are empowered to mortgage their roads to enable them to make the State absolutely secure in the transfer of these bonds. The State transfers bonds which are guaranteed by only one corporation for bonds secured by several corporations.

AT the meeting of the "Democratic Association," of Philadelphia, held last Saturday evening, John Cochran, Esq., the speaker of the evening, urged upon the Democracy the conciliation of the negro vote, showing by statistics that the only hope for success for that party lay in obtaining this vote, or at least a part of it. Singular to relate, the Democratic organs of that city almost entirely ignored Mr. Cochran and his speech, but he had a fair hearing in the Republican journals. The "Young Men's Democratic Jackson Association" of Pittsburgh, have not yet had the question of the colored vote fairly before them, although their embassadors have been hobnobbing with some of the leaders of this city, as the *Post* of yesterday gives the facts of an interview between one of the new voters and its reporter, who furnished it, no doubt, solely on "Justinian principles."

SUPERINTENDENT WALKER, of the Census Bureau, has published a circular, announcing that the act of May, 1850, requires that the Assistant Marshal shall be the actual enumerator. Sub-divisions cannot be farmed out in whole or part, nor can the duty be performed by deputy or proxy. All that the law allows for this service must be paid to men who actually do the work. Marshals are required to keep this fact distinctly in view, and to form their subdivisions with express reference to their enumeration by single assistants.

THE Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming has been removed by the President. It is said he was detected by the female suffragists of that locality in immorality and intemperance —the latter falling being discerned by his inability to pronounce *National Intelligencer*. The removal was made on memorials sent by the ladies, who charged him in addition with debauchery—so the wretched man is Secretary of Wyoming no more.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* decries premature croaking in regard to the peach crop, and says that never was the prospect for a good yield in Delaware and the adjoining counties of Maryland more cheerful than now.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* reports that there are now greater calls by planters upon commission merchants for advances than have been made since the war, and even before the war. It laments this fact, and also that the advances are asked by the planters to enable them to increase their cotton planting operations to the neglect of all other crops, when they ought to plant corn.

The conclusions of science, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are as variable as the machinations of politics, than which nothing seems more unstable. Humboldt insisted that the destruction of forests had a perceptible effect on the rain fall; and as trees were exterminated from any particular region the fall of rain therein decreased; that a country bare of forests was, therefore, necessarily an arid one. There were many facts to warrant this conclusion of the naturalist. Men of science of our day announce that the laying down of iron rails for railroads attract rains. They base this conclusion on the fact that with the advent of the Pacific Railroad copious rains have descended on the prairies of the West. And that other regions subject to draught before, penetrated by the iron roadways, have been generously and equally watered by the clouds since they were spanned by bands of iron. Therefore we may cut down all our forests with impunity; as long as we continue to lay down iron rails in their stead, we shall not diminish the rain supply. Humboldt's dictum to the contrary notwithstanding.

The "pedesped" is the name of the latest Yankee notion for the purpose of increasing man's natural speed. The velocipede having played out, except as a device to increase labor, the "pedesped" comes in. It consists of two wheels, fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter, one of which is attached firmly to each foot, by means of a stirrup-like contrivance, and to those who understand it, possesses all the capabilities of the skate. To use it requires skill acquired only by practice, but when acquired there is skating the year round—so says the inventor.

The public land of this country, outside of the States, amounts to 1,446,716,672 acres, besides 369,229,600 acres in Alaska. The grants to schools, railroads, Indians, etc., have amounted to 312, 688 262 acres. It must be remembered that thousands of acres that the Government keeps are by nature worthless and not suitable to cultivation, while it rarely gives away any but arable soil.

The Texans are packing 27,000 beeves this winter, costing at the packeries two and one-half to three cents in gold per pound, one beef making two barrels. Two-thirds of this amount is packed in tierces and sent to Europe. These packeries are located near water fronts, to return them, if practicable, by that date, for the purpose of new packing.

By order of the Directors.

A. H. LANE, Secretary.

COAL, COAL.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal, of any size or quality, from their Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

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SHIPPERS OF

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From their Works at Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.

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We have largely increased our capacity during the past year, and continue to ship to ALL POINTS

BY RAILROAD,

As well as to deliver Coke

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IRON ROOF FRAMES

COVERED WITH

Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wood or Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue.

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WORKS.

Ballou & Adams,

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SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
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DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, . . . 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, . . . 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

THE PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD

AND

COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Adcock St., Allegheny City.

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341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Head Master.

The Summer Session of this Institution will begin on TUESDAY, April 5th. This school, now in its fifteenth year, offers to parents the finest Educational advantages, combined with those of a delightful country residence on one of the finest sites in Pennsylvania. tvths

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

500 bbls choice Rome Beauties.
100 bbls choice Romes, A. M., Head Master.
100 bags Clover Seed; 100 bags Timothy Seed.
50 bags Dried Peaches.
75 bags Dried Apples.
20 bbls fresh Eggs; 50 tubs fresh Butter.
For sale by HENRY REA, Jr.,
mvh2s 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Young Men's Mercantile Library.

The Library will be Closed on

Saturday Evening, March 26, at 10 o'clk.

And remain closed until after removal into the new building. Due notice will be given in the daily papers of the reopening. Until April 1st, Books may be returned at the present location; and all persons having Books charged to the Librarian are requested to return them, if practicable, by that date, for the purpose of new distribution.

By order of the Directors.

A. H. LANE, Secretary.

COAL, COAL.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal, of any size or quality, from their Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

NOW OPENING.

Spring Styles

Market Street.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,

HAVE THE BEST

SOFA BEDSTEADS

EVER INVENTED.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

THE

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Chairs,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH

PIG IRON AND OLD RAILS,

For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

We pay particular attention to Rail Mill Irons. Orders solicited.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

Offer for Sale at Reduced Prices

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Housefurnishing Dry Goods.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

Sp ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,

POPLINS,

PRINTS.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS,

SHEETINGS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELS, &C.,

All at Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

WILL EXHIBIT ON

Wednesday, March 16th, 1870,

THEIR NEW

SPRING STOCK.

The Goods will be displayed in such a manner that more can be seen of the New Patterns in a few moments than by shopping for hours.

The public is invited to call. Visitors will not be urged to buy.

Prices will be found low enough to sell the Goods.

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

SECOND FLOOR.

BODY BRUSSELS

ENGLISH

Body Brussels,

From Bonded Warehouse,

GOLD 112.

Ingrain, Three-Ply

AND

COMMON CARPETS,

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO

Lowest Wholesale Rates.

McCallum Bros.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

Spring Stock.

Fine,

Medium and

Common

Carpets.

Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the Trade.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SPRING STYLES

OF

CARPETS,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT

Oliver McClintock & Co.'s,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

HATS AND CAPS.

1870. MARCH. 1870.

NEW STYLES

Hats and Caps.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

I DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO MY

NEW STOCK

OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Hats and Caps,

EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING

NEW STYLES,

TO WHICH I SOLICIT THE EXAMINATION OF THE TRADE.

MEN'S

Harvard, Jo. Elliott,
Pyramid, No Name,
Clarence, Shoo Fly,
Ruy Blas, Don Juan,
Motley, &c., &c.

MEN'S

Express, Sporting,
Park Dress,
Conductor,
Peabody, Bad,
Dickey, &c.,

AMONG LEADING STYLES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. ALSO, A FULL LINE

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Straw and Palm Leaf

HATS.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

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THE MICHIGAN PUMP

FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS.

PRUTZMAN BROTHERS, Makers,

THREE RIVERS, MICH.

Correspondence with Jobbers, Retailers and Peddlers, solicited. We believe we can offer inducements in both quality and prices.

National Malleable Iron Works,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Factory—MAIN STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, between Sycamore and Pine street.

JOHN CRAWFORD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND MALLEABLE IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

Silver, Oroide and Brass Plating done to order.

OFFICE, No. 157 WOOD STREET,

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PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY

A. GARRISON, JOHN R. RICKETSON, WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.

Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street

TO COAL MEN.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Founders and Manufacturers of

PIT WAGON WHEELS,

WITH

Pollett's Patent Oil Chamber Attachment.

This Oil Chamber and Packing are so arranged that one oiling in eight days is all that is required.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Tths Corner Liberty and Twenty-third streets.

JAMES G. WEIR,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner Washington and Faber streets, Pittsburgh. Having perfected arrangements for the best of Lumber and all Material for the Manufacturing of Wagons, Trucks, &c., equal to Eastern make, I guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at short notice.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS, Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pullers, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 393, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND BLISTER PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
CAST AND SWAGE SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, TYRE, TIRE, &c., &c.

92 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,

ESTABLISHED 1826.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Warehouse, 21 and 23 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, adapting the Cork, Top or Lip most desirable Self-Sealers in the mark

HARDWARE.

ARTIZAN WORKS.

JACOB KINZER,

Gray Iron Castings, Latches, and General Domestic

HARDWARE.

Kinzer's Patent Fruit and Preserve Stamp,

Nos. 37, 39 and 41 Penn Street,

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A Superior Quality of Small GRAY IRON CASTINGS made to order.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Logan, Gregg & Co.

DEALERS IN

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52 Wood Street,

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LEATHER BELTING,
LACE LEATHER,
SPENCER'S FILES,
JESSOP'S C. STEEL,

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL HARDWARE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE BEAVER FALLS

Cutlery Company,

Having Opened Salesrooms at

NO. 70 WOOD ST.,

Invite an examination of their Stock of

Superior American Cutlery

Exclusively of their own manufacture.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of

Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and
Cooks' Knives, &c., &c

ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Budders, etc., etc. etc.

Special attention is invited to an assortment of

BREAKFAST CARVERS

AND

Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets.

NOW OFFERING.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,

No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY BIER..... GUSTAVUS BASCH

HENRY BIER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BELL

AND

Brass Founders.

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.

Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,

ALL GLOBE PATTERN.

IRON COCKS.

BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.

Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward

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Rolling Mill Castings,

Blast Furnace Engines.

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS,

AND

WINDOW HEADS

Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS

Hugh M. Bole & Co.

HUGH M. BOLE..... HUNTER

Engine Builders, Founders

AND

MACHINISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats. Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order

ENGINES of almost any size new and perfect kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.

Castings of all Descriptions,

MADE TO ORDER.

FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market street, Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address

H. M. BOLE & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Pittsburgh Pa.

We study to please.

FORT PITT

Iron and Steel Works.

REESE, GRAFF & DULL

MANUFACTURE

Iron and Steel

OF ALL KIND,

Horse Shoes,

AND

TRAILS,

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 pounds to the yard, with Splice Bars and Bolts complete.

Office at Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works

Carroll & Snyder

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS,

Chimneys,	Oil Stills,
Bridges,	Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds,	Agitators,
Ash Pans,	Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe,	Condensers,
Salt Pans,	Prison Doors,
Iron Bridges,	Gasometers,
Steam Boilers.	

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

Plows! Plows!

JOHN HALL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Wrought and Steel Mould-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows, All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.

NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET,

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DIAMOND

Foundry and Machine Works,

27, 33, 38 and 40 Water Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Anderson Maxwell & Porter,

SUCCESSORS TO

Anderson & Bro., and Anderson & Maxwell,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Have on hand and make to order from 10 to 25 horse-power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, for Boring Oil Wells and Saw Mill purposes. ALSO, ENGINES, for Agitating Oil, and all sizes of STEAM ENGINES for Rolling Grist, Planing and Saw Mills, BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of MACHINERY. HOUSE FRONTS, SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made to order on short notice.

Prompt attention given to Repairs.

Dunbar Iron Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT

PIG IRON.

Pittsburgh Office: 133 Wood Street.

LOWRIE CHILDS,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa.

EDMUND C. PECHIN,

PRESIDENT.

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co,

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,

STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,

IMPROVED BALL MACHINES, and CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Special attention is called to the

Cameron Direct Acting

BLOWING ENGINE,

Manufactured solely by us.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

Warehouse, 121 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

BABBIT'S METAL made and kept on hand. Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE WHEEL STEAM PUMP. Office and Foundry—882 Penn street, Pittsburgh Pa.

MANUFACTURERS.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT IRON

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Stein

BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,

HARROW TEETH,

PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price from

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1870.

Money was in more active demand to-day at some of the banks, and it was tasking pretty severely their means to accommodate the customer paper offered. At some of the discount houses a good supply of loanable means is reported, and all acceptable offerings go through at customary rates.

In local stocks the market is unusually dull. Bank stocks are not in as good demand. The prospect now is for the funding Bill that has passed the Senate compelling the banks to exchange the six per cent. for a four and a half per cent. to secure their circulation, is not very flattering for the future of the National banks. It was reported in our Washington dispatches this morning, that from an estimate recently made at the Comptroller's office these institutions are so heavily taxed by National and State governments, and their current expenses are so great as to amount to about eight per cent. on their capital stock, which they have to pay before they can realize anything for dividends. It is thought that Congress will not be very much further in imposing unreasonable restrictions and demands upon National banks, that there will be a general throwing up of their charters, and a National banking act, and a reorganizing under State laws without any right to issue notes. They can bank on greenbacks, as do independent banking associations.

—No advices from Washington on the funding Bill were afloat to-day to disturb the equanimity of the Government bond market. The fluctuations were slight.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '64	105½	105½	105½
U. S. Bonds '65	108	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '65, 10-40s	104½	104½	104½
U. S. Bonds '67	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '68	108½	108½	108½
Coupons	105	105½	105½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., Corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 22.	Mar. 23.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112½	112¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114	114	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	108½	108½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	105½	105½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	108½	108½		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s, '65	104½	104½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	108½	108½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	108½	108½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	108½	108½		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	104½	104½		
U. S. Currency 6's	112½	112½		

—Wall street railway stocks lost the greater portion of the late advance. The Northwest stocks are feverish and excited. The *Herald* says: "It will be remembered that when gold took its tumble from 120 to 110½, the bull cliques were loaded up with stocks. Some of them have since unloaded and gone 'short,' inducing the street to imitate their example. The result has been a decline from seven to ten per cent. in the Erie and Northwest list, and of about ten per cent. in both the St. Paul. These are the most prominent instances of the decline. The easy condition of the money market enabled the original 'bulls' to hold on throughout it all, and the open question now whether the market has not been oversold by the 'bears' during the recent panic operators. One prominent 'bear' party are now making a most desperate effort to cover their 'shorts.'"

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 23, 1870.	10 00	11 10	12 10	1 30	2 45	4 M	5 M	6 P M	7 P M	8 P M	9 P M	10 P M
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Reading	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwestern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Do. preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do. preferred	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Toledo and Wabash	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Miss.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Western U. Tel.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Pacific Mail	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
American M. U. Ex	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
U. S. Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Merch. U. Ex	7	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, he executes orders for purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government Bonds and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The demand for certain articles is steadily improving, but not to that extent we would like to see. Buyers are not very anxious to invest; they have not yet made up their minds that prices have touched their lowest point. There is a good deal of competition going on between the wholesale grocers. The rates of certain descriptions are full as low as in the Eastern cities. There is no necessity of dealers going East when they can purchase here at the same prices. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	3,868	3,874
Apples, bbls	2,504	1,346
Cheese, boxes	481	362
Corn, sacks	2,796	1,234
Wheat, sacks	1,407	171
Oats, sacks	3,921	2,962
Barley, sacks	1,267	36
Rye, sacks	1,331	1,547
Coal, sacks	251	154
Butter, packages	572	454

The above shows a material falling off in the receipts of most of the articles enumerated.

ASHES—The market is well supplied. Prices are the same as our last quotations. The stock of soda ash refined 4 @4½c; pots 7½@7½c; pearl 9@9.

APPLES—The market is fairly supplied. The receipts for the past 24 hours were 231 barrels. We are prepared to quote assorted at \$2 50@2 75; choice \$3@3 25; choice \$3 50@3 75; common \$2 25; mixed lots were sold at \$2 50@2 90 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, attracting but little attention; prices have declined 1@2c per gallon, sales at 50@60c as per quality and condition.

BUTTER—We can report the receipts for the past twenty-four hours as large. Packages were received by river and rail, not including what came by express. These were reported at 572 packages, sales were reported at the following: Extra choice in tubs and firkins 32@35c; choice in kegs 30@32c; good and sweet to hold at 28@30c; common to fair; packed butter is still nominal with sales at about the same as lard.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at \$3 75 @ dozen; No. 3 \$4 90; No. 4 at \$5 50. Sales of carload lots cannot be made at \$6 00@6 50 per dozen, are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy \$1@1 25; common lots sold at \$1 75@2 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at \$2 75@3 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm with a good demand, and light stock to operate with. Sales of Eastern cultivated were reported at \$12@13 per bbl; prairie sharp this week.

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CIDER—The demand has improved for choice sweet cider, with sales at \$6 per barrel. Common lots were dull at prices ranging from \$5 00@5 by the barrel, as to quality and location.

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DRIED FRUIT—The season is fast drawing to a close; we quote nominally \$9 50@10 per cwt.

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FOOD—Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, the previous rates have been maintained under a liberal export demand; sales were reported at 2½@2¾c.

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MESS PORK—Sales at \$27 00@27 50.

DRIED BEEF—Smoked sugar cured.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at \$8 00 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at \$1 ₱ dozen.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at \$1 03 @1 05 ₱ gallon, tin free.

FEED—Holders report a good inquiry and a moderate business in sales. The mills report sales at the following: Fine, wholesale \$1 ₱ 100 lbs; retail \$1 10; superfine \$1 10 first hands, and \$1 25 from store; middlings \$1 80 first hands, and \$2 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply only up to the demand. Best kiln dried \$6 50@6 60 ₱ barrel.

HOMINY—The market was quiet with a supply equal to the demand. Best kiln dried \$3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel; country \$3.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at \$1 25@1 30 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downward. We quote stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at \$1 00 ₱ bushel.

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OATS—Market well supplied with sales of No 1 extra at 41 2@41 3c; No 2 at 38@37c.

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FEATHERS—The market was not an active one. The sales made were principally for local consumption. Prime mixed at 45@47c; mixed lands, and feathers \$1 00 from store.

HIDES—In fair demand; we can report sales at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

SALT—The market was quiet; we can report small sales of Ohio river at 90c; the car load, at \$1 75 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—The market rules dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; holders are anxious to dispose of their stocks; buyers are looking for only taking sufficient to meet their current wants. Choice peachblows are held at \$2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel, or \$1 20@1 ₱ 50 lbs.

PEARL BARLEY—In fair demand with sales at \$7 50@8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 \$7; No. 1 \$6@6½.

OAT MEAL—\$10 50 ₱ bbl; half bbl \$5 50.

GRAIN—The market has not been so active; dealers are still taking hold sparingly, merely for immediate wants. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Wheat, 171 bushels; corn, 1,234; oats, 2,962; barley, 36; rye, 1,547. The mills are purchasing red winter \$1 10@1 15, as to quality. Oats dull and neglected. Rye in demand at 90c. Corn is evidently been reached. Prices from wharf and from depot are the same, and from store 5@7c. Corn is more fancied with sales reported from first hands at 72@73c; store 80@85c. Oats in more fancied with sales reported from first hands at 72@73c; store 80@85c. Oats in more demand, with plenty of buyers at 80c, but no sellers. Barley—prices are nominal; no sales to note; receipts of 36 bushels. Rye in demand at 90c. Corn meal is quiet; holders are difficult to obtain; we continue to quote Rye at \$1 90@2 00 ₱ 100 lbs. None of the dealers refuse to sell fall for less than \$1 90.

POULTRY—Not much coming for this time of the year; scarce as to operate with. The following prices can be obtained. Live chickens, 10@11c; live turkeys, 12@13c; geese logile, ducks 18@19c; live chickens \$5@7 ₱ pair.

KINDLING—Sales prime cider at 18@20c ₱ gallon.

HAGS—Sales of mixed at 4@4½c.

ONIONS—In good supply, with sales at \$2 75@ 3 00 for red and \$3 25@3 50 for common.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good local demand. The competition among wholesale grocers has come down to a low figure. The stock on hand is large. The current rates for sugars: Refined crushed, powdered and granulated, 10c. A stock of 1,000 bbls Cuba Muscovado; 1,000 bags Laguayra; 1,000 bags Porto Rico 11½@12½c; New Orleans fair 10½c; prime 11½c; choice 12½ @13c; yellow clarified 12½@13c; white 13½@ 14c; choice 15c. Syrups—golden 50c; Lowerings 45c; shipping stock and a brisk demand. Sales of about ten per cent. in both the St. Paul and Toledo. These are the most prominent features of the week. The easy condition of the money market enabled the original 'bulls' to hold on throughout it all. What is the open question now whether the market has not been oversold by the 'bears' during the recent panic operators. One prominent 'bear' party are now making a most desperate effort to cover their 'shorts.'"

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

COFFEE—Sales Rio—good 1s; prime 20c; choice 20c; Java 27@28.

SUGAR—The market is quite active with a steady demand. We note sales of 20 bush Cuba Muscovado, 1 and 2 at 10c; 100 bags Laguayra; new from 9½ @9½c; 50 bags Porto Rico 11½@12½c; 100 bags New Orleans fair 10½c; prime 11½c; choice 12½ @13c; yellow clarified 12½@13c; white 13½@14c; choice 15c. Syrups—golden 50c; Lowerings 45c; shipping stock and a brisk demand. Sales of about ten per cent. in both the St. Paul and Toledo. These are the most prominent features of the week. The easy condition of the money market enabled the original 'bulls' to hold on throughout it all. What is the open question now whether the market has not been oversold by the 'bears' during the recent panic operators. One prominent 'bear' party are now making a most desperate effort to cover their 'shorts.'"

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Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Harlem	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Reading	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
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Illinois Central	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwestern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Do. preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
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Toledo and Wabash	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
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Chicago and Alton	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Ohio and Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Western U. Tel.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Pacific Mail	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Adams Express	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
American M. U. Ex	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
U. S. Express	7	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Merch. U. Ex												

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, he executes orders for purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government Bonds and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The demand for certain articles is steadily improving, but not to that extent we would like to see. Buyers are not very anxious to invest; they have not yet made up their minds that prices have touched their lowest point. There is a good deal of competition going on between the wholesale grocers. The rates of certain descriptions are full as low as in the Eastern cities. There is no necessity of dealers going East when they can purchase here at the same prices. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	3,868	3,874
Apples, bbls	2,504	1,346
Cheese, boxes	481	362
Corn, sacks	2,796	1,234
Wheat, sacks	1,407	171
Oats, sacks	3,921	2,962
Barley, sacks	1,267	36
Rye, sacks	1,331	1,547
Coal, sacks	251	154
Butter, packages	572	454

The above shows a material falling off in the receipts of most of the articles enumerated.

ASHES—The market is well supplied. Prices are the same as our last quotations. The stock of soda ash refined 4 @4½c; pots 7½@7½c; pearl 9@9.

APPLES—The market is fairly supplied. The receipts for the past 24 hours were 231 barrels. We are prepared to quote assorted at \$2 50@2 75; choice \$3@3 25; choice \$3 50@3 75; common \$2 25; mixed lots were sold at \$2 50@2 90 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, attracting but little attention; prices have declined 1@2c per gallon, sales at 50@60c as per quality and condition.

BUTTER—We can report the receipts for the past twenty-four hours as large. Packages were received by river and rail, not including what came by express. These were reported at 572 packages, sales were reported at the following: Extra choice in tubs and firkins 32@35c; choice in kegs 30@32c; good and sweet to hold at 28@30c; common to fair; packed butter is still nominal with sales at about the same as lard.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at \$3 75 @ dozen; No. 3 \$4 90; No. 4 at \$5 50. Sales of carload lots cannot be made at \$6 00@6 50 per dozen, are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy \$1@1 25; common lots sold at \$1 75@2 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at \$2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm with a good demand, and light stock to operate with. Sales of Eastern cultivated were reported at \$12@13 per bbl; prairie sharp this week.

CANDLES—Quietness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very unsettling; sales of standard brands were reported in round lots at 25½@26c per gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CIDER—The demand has improved for choice sweet cider, with sales at \$6 per barrel. Common lots were dull at prices ranging from \$5 00@5 by the barrel, as to quality and location.

CHEESE—The market was dull with a decline in prices. Western Reserve sold at 16@16½c; Herkimer County, Ohio factory, 16½@17c; New York Goshen, 18½c; Sweitzer, Limburger, 18c.

DRIED FRUIT—The season is fast drawing to a close; we quote nominally \$9 50@10 ₱ cwt.

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PEARL BARLEY—In fair demand with sales at \$7 50@8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 \$7; No. 1 \$6@6½.

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Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
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Chicago and Alton	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Ohio and Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Western U. Tel.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents
Allen, Frank, Erie, Pa.	3
Blair, J. J., Blairstown, N. J.	3

THREE HUNDRED per cent. offered agents to make and sell the patent clothes washer. Address, A. M. Smith, Box 53, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENTION is called to a new advertisement of Smith's American organs in another column.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee of Councils met yesterday in the Controller's office, and transacted the usual business, none of which is of public importance.

HEAVY CASTING.—A heavy fly wheel for the Union Iron Works was being hauled along Penn street yesterday. It required fourteen horses to transport it.

NEWSBOYS' QUARREL.—Two newsboys were arrested by officer John Glenn yesterday for fighting in Diamond alley. Mayor Brush discharged them.

THE PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT BILL.—It will be seen by reference to the telegraphic dispatches from Harrisburg that Gov. Geary yesterday signed the Pittsburgh Fire Department bill.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD DIAL.—The police dial connected with the fire alarm telegraph at the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols is to be removed some time next week to the station house in the Seventeenth ward.

THE PITTSBURGH ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS.—The Pittsburgh Zouave Drum Corps, yesterday, received eight elegant walnut finished drums and four German silver fifes. The entire company and drum corps will parade to-night if the weather permits.

NO TIDINGS.—No tidings have yet been received of Frankford and Reddy, the parties who escaped from our county jail in February last. Officers Moore and Dressler returned yesterday from a visit East in search of the two, but were unsuccessful, and did not even find a trail.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM BUFFALO.—The first consignment of through freights from Buffalo to Pittsburgh *via* the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was received in this city yesterday. It consisted of two cars of hay consigned to Spencer, McKay & Co., of this city. The company is now prepared to send through freight with great promptness.

ACCIDENT TO AN EDITOR.—A. H. Ecker, Esq., of the Washington (Pa.) *Review*, formerly a member of the corps reportorial of this city, had the ends of two of his fingers shot off, a few days ago, while examining a loaded revolver, which was accidentally discharged in the handling. We are glad to know that he was not seriously injured.

BOARD OF WATER EXAMINERS.—At the meeting of Councils, to be held on Monday next, the Board of Water Examiners, authorized by resolution at the last meeting, will be elected. The Board will have power to employ a hydraulic engineer and a draughtsman to assist in examination of sites for waterworks. Their report will be made to final.

THE WILKINSBURG INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson examined the facts connected with the death of John McCloskey, the farmer who was found dead on the road in the vicinity of Wilkinsburg. Mr. W. H. McCabe found Mccloskey on the road, and, supposing him to be drunk, placed him in a stable near by, until he could get a wagon to convey him home. On going to the stable, fifteen minutes afterwards, he found him dead. Dr. Davis testified that death resulted from congestion of the brain, and the jury so found.

"THE AMERICAN ORGAN" is the title of one of the handsomest sheets ever printed in this country. The paper, ink and press work are of the first order, and the publication rivals the best English specimens of printing. The sheet is illustrated with forty-five pictures (some of them quite large), illustrating the late S. D. & H. W. Smith's organ factory, and forty-five pictures of different styles of instruments, ranging in price from $100 to $1,000. The paper is sent postpaid to any one who will request a copy. The Messrs. Smith have long been famed for the musical public, showing why the American organ is the best instrument now made.—*Sunday Times, Boston.*

A Man With His Own Scalp in His Pocket.

The Columbus *State Journal*, of Ohio, of Tuesday, says: "The mystery is cleared up in Thompson, from the Indian country, who was scalped by the Indians in the Plum Creek fight, was in the city last evening en route for Pittsburgh. He had his scalp. The Indians took it, he afterwards recovered and this he carries with him in his pocket. The wound in the head is scarcely healed, but he says he has a strong enough to travel and do his part, yet the story gives him a sort of romantic history. He is a Bridge man in the public already known."

Mr. Thompson has not made himself known in this office.

List of United States Patents.

Items of Western Pennsylvania ending March 22, 1870, and each date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL from the office of the Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 101,074—Cap for fruit jars; Homer Wright, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to himself, Henry H. and Benjamin P. Collins, same place.

No. 101,151—Harvester frame and pin; Jacob Kline, Meechanicsburg, assignor to himself and George Whitney, Harrisburg.

No. 101,186—Sawing machine; Ralph Lawyer and John Schaffer, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,199—Water wheel; A. N. Wolf, Shertzman and Joel Hang, Barnesville.

No. 101,205—Burial casket; Charles Dahlinger, Allegheny.

House cats.

From the statements made by real estate dealers it appears that the demand in this city for houses renting at a considerable price is greater than it has been at any time for years. The middle and poorer classes of society appear to be inclined to practice economy the coming season, and there will have been engaged drawing up leases state that expensive houses are not in so great demand as they were a year ago, and there are so many demands for dwellings of smaller dimensions and lower rental value that the former class of houses for the supply is hardly equal to the demand. There does not appear to be much change from last year in the price in the matter of rents, and most of the leases that have been drawn have not varied in figures. House renters are to be seen every day in all parts of the city consulting real estate bulletin boards and inquiring whether houses ever "to lets" are posted up, and from the number that are seen daily it is safe to say that we have the first of April will be generally observed as "moving day," and drays, carts, express wagons and other means of transportation will likely be in great demand on that occasion.

Personal.

James Mills, Esq., who for three years past has edited so acceptably the Pittsburgh *Leader*, closed his connection with that paper with its last issue, and will this morning take his departure for Columbus, Ohio, where he assumes the editorial management of the *Daily and Weekly Statesman*. Mr. Mills is an ornament of the profession, and an acquaintanceship extending over twenty years, justifies the writer in the belief that Mr. Mills has few if any his new superiors as a journalist. His years of experience in daily journalism, his acknowledged abilities as a writer, and his natural tact and good judgment, eminently qualify him for the management of a first-class newspaper, and in his hands the *Statesman* will doubtless take that rank, even if the politics should not be of the best. He takes with him from this city the best wishes and regards of a host of the fraternity, as well as of thousands of friends.

Mr. J. Haslett, formerly connected with the press of this city, will take his departure to-day for the city of Virginia, Nevada, by way of the Pacific Railroad. He goes out on a business venture, and if success follows merit Mr. Haslett should have it.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, March 23, 1870:

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company to Richard A. Hewett, Jr., lot on Water street in Versailles township.....$6,000

Peter Connolly to Samuel Thompson, March 14, 1870, 20 by 100 feet on Braddock street, Fourteenth ward.....$2,000

John A. Werner to John Frank; March 19, 1870, lot 14 in G' Hara plan, Pittsburgh.....$1,300

Joseph H. Dalles to Samuel Carrhof; November 23, 18 & 22 by 129 feet on Juniata street, Allegheny.....$1,000

James Irwin to John Ryndt; September 3, 1869, 40 by 79 feet, Chartiers street, Allegheny.$4,000

W. H. McCracken to A. W. Boyd; October 1, 1868, 13 acres in Elizabeth township.....$1,200

William Kaufman to James McCaffrey; January 1, 1870, 40 by 100 feet on Boundary street, Pittsburgh.....$2,600

Joseph C. Tittou to Thomas W. Loughrey; February 11, 1870, irregular lot on Brady street, Allegheny.....$1,000

T. J. Hemphill, George A. Berry and John Berry to Jacob Schoenberger; March 11, 1870, 80 by 109½ feet on Penn avenue, 20 feet east of Wayne street.....$10,000

Joshua Hutchinson and Mrs. McCracken; March 3, 1870, 13 acres in Elizabeth township.....$210

Philip Smith to Jacob Schoenberger; November 24, 1869, 21 by 109 feet on Jane street, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Jacob R. Neff to Christian Michael; May 21, 1867, 40 by 129 feet on Vine street, Natrona, Harrison township.....$1,000

ON THE WING.

THE DESPERADO FORRESTER.

His Escape at Philadelphia—The Villian Euchres the Detectives While the Latter are Playing Euchre—Interesting Particulars.

So much has already been said about Livingston, Forrester, Campbell, Howard, &c., the Chicagoan desperado, that we would refrain from inflicting our readers any further, were it not for the fact that the last escape, which was clouded in apparent mystery, has been explained.

ON BOARD THE TRAIN.

As our readers recollect, officers Moon and Dressler, of the Mayor's police, accompanied Detective Stokely, not necessarily to render him any assistance, but to attend to an entirely different matter at Lancaster, but they of course did not refuse to remain with the detective, in order to render him assistance if it was required. Before the train passed Johnstown, the officers made arrangements to take supper at Altoona. Officers Moon and Dressler were to go and get theirs first, return and take charge of the prisoner while the detective went for his meal.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Before the train reached Altoona, however, it was discovered that Forrester had the handcuff on his left hand unlocked, but on its being detected he quickly replaced it with his right hand. The way in which he opened the "bracelets" was this: He had requested the privilege of keeping his hands inside of his overcoat in order to let the passengers see the handcuffs, and it was granted. He then broke a piece of cord in double it, made a loop and placed it at the end and twisted it thoroughly. He then inserted the loop end in the hole containing the screw of the hand-cuff, pushed it with a match, and then twisting it several times, made it fast to the screw. By a slight jerk the lock was sprung and he had his hand free. Detective Stokely was then asked if he had been searched, and he replied that he had been, but the officers were inexcusable and watched their prisoner very closely. Perceiving this, Forrester made no further attempt to escape. Detective Stokely also watched him closely while the Pittsburgh officers were at supper, and nothing unusual transpired.

AFTER THE TRAIN LEFT PHILADELPHIA.

The balance of the story, speaking briefly, is this: The train arrived at Philadelphia at 7½ o'clock Sunday morning. The prisoner was taken to the Central station house, delivered to the Agency, and placed under guard of three officers. He remained there until when he went to bed, officer Stokely, who had been up for several nights and lost his sleep, sparing his eyes for the purpose, followed suit. He was in the same room watching the prisoner, who as stated was in bed, apparently asleep and securely handcuffed.

THE BIRD FLOWN.

He was there at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, but how long after that time is not known, but the officers on watch discovered by some means or another that Forrester had left. Detective Stokely was the only occupant of the bed they had under surveillance since twelve o'clock Sunday night. Forrester had left on Forrester was the unlocked "hand-cuffs." He did not even dress himself or leave a note where he could be communicated with, but departed under the impulse of the moment without any clothing except what he had on, while the "watchmen on the tower" indulged in a pleasant game of "euchre" to keep themselves awake. Thus Forrester escaped from them!

ON THE STREET.

After leaving the detective office the slippery fellow chose a route through all the back streets of Philadelphia, where he believed he would not be met with any of his captors, for only a short distance from the place of escape he was discovered by a man who recognized him and followed him to his boarding house. Forrester replied that "he had been in a house of assignation in Philadelphia, and was driven out then thrown out of a window without any clothes, and that he had to flee for his life." Who this individual is is not known at present, on, and it is presumed he is still passing on.

A MYSTERY.

How he got the handcuffs off in bed is a mystery. All the matches and cord he had in his possession were taken from him at Altoona, but how he could not possibly have secured any while in the detective's room, where he was watched too closely up till 12 o'clock. After that time it is thought the detectives took forty winks, for "forty winks" they call them, took time by the forelock, opened the handcuffs for themselves and exchanged with the officers and took an affectionate leave of them.

MORE REWARDS.

A reward of $200 was offered for his re-arrest and we think a similar reward should be offered for his safe keeping when arrested. For example, give some person $500 to handcuff him after he is arrested. There is also a reward of $200, offered by the Illinois Penitentiary warden for Forrester—no bills yet printed. Also a reward for Forrester—neither jails nor detectives. We believe, however, that we have officers in this city that could hold him, and we have officers in this city that could hold him, and we have officers in one this way, we guarantee our escape. If they were gone to supper to knock officer Stokely down and escape. Foiled in his designs, he next made overtures to the officers, and while the detective was at his supper in Altoona told officer Moon that he would give him a thousand dollars if he would step into the other car and allow him to escape. To officer Dressler he made a similar proposition, remarking that he could have a thousand dollars sent to any place in Philadelphia if he would feign sleep and allow him his liberty. Both officers were inexorable and watched their prisoner very closely. Perceiving this, Forrester made no further attempt to escape. Detective Stokely also watched him closely while the Pittsburgh officers were at supper, and nothing unusual transpired.

After the train left Altoona and several times between that point and Lancaster, Forrester requested the officers to remove the cuffs. At Lancaster they alighted, leaving him safe in the custody of detective Stokely.

ARRIVAL AT THE DEPOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

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